



## (FORTIFIED TRIPLE STRENGTH)

**Buffered to control a normal vaginal pH.**

P.A.F.'s low surface tension increases penetration into the vaginal rugae and dissolution of organisms including trichomonas and fungus.

P.A.F.'s high surface activity liquefies viscous mucus on vaginal mucosa, releasing accumulated debris in the vaginal tract. Non-irritating, non-staining, no offensive after-odor.



*Formula: Boric Acid (91.40%); Phenol (0.45%); Alkyl Aryl Polyether Alcohol (0.90%); Potassium Alum, Zinc Sulphate, Hexachlorophene, Tartaric Acid, Aromatics (7.25%).*

*Another quality product by  
G. M. Case Laboratories, San Diego, California*

## Radiation Effects Reviewed By AEC Health Physicist

There is increasing evidence that exposure to low levels of nuclear radiation over prolonged periods is not harmful to human beings, an Atomic Energy Commission health physicist said recently.

Hugh F. Henry, Ph.D., of the Union Carbide Nuclear Co., Oak Ridge, Tenn., discussing radiation in the May 27 *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said:

"A significant and growing amount of experimental information indicates that the over-all effects of chronic exposure (at low levels) are not harmful."

The harmful effects of penetrating radiation generally involve changes in the life span or in body organs or processes, Henry said. If radiation is harmful, he said, there may be a shortening of life or the individual's efficiency may be reduced for a long period.

"There is no evidence that radiation produces a general disability of man or animals, except as the life span is also affected," he said.

Undoubtedly, a sufficiently large dose received in a few minutes will reduce the life of any individual to only a few days, Henry said. However, he said, information involving lifetime exposure is available only as a statistical result from very low-average exposures.

From a review of pertinent studies of low-level radiation, he drew this conclusion:

"The preponderance of data better supports the hypothesis that low chronic exposures result in an increased longevity than it supports the opposite hypothesis of a decreased longevity.

"Apparently the most pessimistic implication of the experimental data is the conclusion that there is a radiation exposure threshold level below which, as an over-all consideration involving somatic injury, radiation exposures may be safely received."

Only a few statistical studies on the genetic effects of radiation have been attempted in man, Henry said. Current opinions are not based on experimental evidence and any conclusion "must necessarily be based largely upon speculation," he said.

PNEUMOTHORAX ACCOMPANYING STAPHYLOCOCCAL PNEUMONIA IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH STEROIDS—K. H. Olsen and F. Quaade. *Lancet*—Vol. 1:535 (March 11) 1961.

Pneumothorax, with almost no subjective symptoms, complicated staphylococcal pneumonia in four patients who received steroid therapy for (1) disseminated lupus erythematosus, (2) polyradiculitis, (3) staphylococcal sepsis, and (4) acute leukemia. Although steroid therapy can hardly be thought to cause pneumothorax of itself, a statistical survey showed this complication to be commoner among patients who received steroids than among those who did not, and it also suggested that steroid medication may be a contributory cause of pneumothorax in patients with staphylococcal pneumonia. In such patients steroid therapy can completely cover up the symptoms of pneumothorax.